

PUBLISHED BY THE
NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,
IN THE NEWS BUILDING,
On Martin Street, near Fayetteville St.,
OPPOSITE CITIZENS' BANK.
CASH-INVARIABLELY IN ADVANCE.
THE DAILY NEWS will be delivered to
subscribers at FIFTY CENTS per week,
payable to the carrier weekly. Mailed at
\$2 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$2 for
three months. THE WEEKLY NEWS at \$2 per annum.

GUANO.
TWO YEARS OF
PRACTICAL SUCCESS!

MAPES



Nitrogenized Super Phosphate,
COMPOSED OF ANIMAL MATTER.
For quick and steady action and per-
manent improvement of the soil it has
no equal.

PRICES.
Cash \$2.50, November 1st \$2.50 per ton.
M A P E S
ACID PHOSPHATE
for composting with cotton seed only
\$2.50 per ton. For sale by
A. C. SANDERS & CO.

THE STAR
AMMONIATED
BREMERS



PHOSPHATE
by far the most popular fertilizer ever
sold in the State, and is said to be the best
and most successful.

PRICES:
\$5.00 Cash, \$5.50 Nov. 1st, \$5.75 Nov. 1st,
and 6 cents extra.
We have a few of the many test-
imonials in notes by our planters, who
have used it one and two years.
For sale by
A. C. SANDERS & CO.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. C. SANDERS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

VOL. VII NO. 9.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1875

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

LOCAL MATTER.

E. C. WOODSON, City Editor.

The subscription list of the
DAILY NEWS is larger than that of
any other Daily in the State, and is
double that of any other Daily in
Raleigh. Advertisers should make a
note of this.

Post-Office Directory.
For the benefit of the members of the
Legislature, we publish the following Di-
rectory of the Post-Office of this city:

Western Mail is closed at 5 P. M.
Eastern " delivered at 6 A. M.
Northern " delivered at 6 P. M.
Office hours for delivering of mails from
8:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Money orders are issued and paid from
9:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.
Letters can be registered from 9:15 a. m.
to 4:30 p. m.

No mails sent or received on Sundays.
W. W. HOLDS, Postmaster.

SPECIAL CITY ITEMS.
100 Bushels Seed Oats, cheap for cash, at
Wm. Woodcock, Wilmington Street.

FOR SALE—A new Wilcox & Gibbs Sew-
ing Machine, never used, and just re-
ceived from the manufacturer. For particu-
lars apply at THE NEWS OFFICE.

FERTILIZERS.—We are selling the best
quality of chemical fertilizers in sufficient
quantities for one ton at \$10.25.

READ THIS—I will give you one op-
portunity to make from \$2 to \$5 per day to
work for me. Work easy, pleasant and
honorable. Boys 12 years old can fill the
bill.

Send 3 cent stamp for particulars, and
make this paper T. B. POWELL,
Mar 3-12

LOCAL BRIEFS.—
Asparagus will soon be in the
market.

"That duck of a bonnet" is now
in the millinery parter.

The Mayor had holiday yesterday
—nothing disturbed the quiet of our
city.

Sales of corn in Newbern on Wed-
nesday at 74 cents, says our correspond-
ent.

"The loveliest day I ever saw" is
what every enthusiastic fellow said
about yesterday.

Parties in want of spiced pigs feet,
mixed pickles and fresh butter should
not fail to call on S. D. Harrison.

Messrs. J. Lowan Rogers & Co.,
Prairie building, sell clothing and
dry goods as cheap as the cheapest.
See advertisements.

The News Job Office, in its new
apartments, is now ready to turn out
any and every kind of work at the
shortest possible notice.

The office of the DAILY NEWS is
now the most complete in its arrange-
ment, and in the State or will be
when we get fully fixed up.

R. P. Howell, grocer and commis-
sion merchant, corner of Morgan and
Blount streets, keeps a full assort-
ment of goods on hand. See his notice.

The proceedings of the House yes-
terday, in the matter of the applica-
tion to the State University, will be
found interesting. Read our House
reports.

If anybody wants the pleasure of
moving the machinery of a printing
office, they are welcome to move our
press at any time we have any
moving to do.

Parties having business with the
News office will remember that we
have moved into the new building
on Martin street, three doors east of
Fayetteville.

The contract for the heating of the
Capitol will be considered to-day.
The heat to be furnished by the State
engineers, both from this and other States,
is the best interests of the State can
be served, we hope the contract may
be awarded at home.

Colonel C. C. Flower, of Vicks-
burg, Miss., was registered at the
Yarborough on yesterday. Colonel
Flower was the Adjutant General of Gen.
New Governor Kemper, of Virginia,
during the late war, and is on a visit
to his niece at St. Mary's School.

Our friend R. B. Andrews, who
delights in clothing his friends, has
just received a full assortment of
spring and summer suits, and per-
sons visiting the city should give him
a call before leaving. See his adver-
tisement and then look at his goods.

As will be seen in our House pro-
ceedings, Mr. Means, of Columbia,
introduced a resolution prohibiting
J. Williams Thorne, expelled mem-
ber from Warren, from occupying his
old seat "as a citizen," and from
peddling his pamphlet within the
precincts of the House. Thorne was
present at the time and took it "as
cool as a cucumber."

The Senate has been for the greater
portion of two days in executive
session, considering the nominations
of Gov. Brogden for the Directors of
the State Institutions, the Keeper of
the Capitol and State Librarian, but
as the veil of secrecy has not been
removed from the list of nominees, we
are unable to state what nominations
have been made or confirmed.

It is stated that Col. Ike Young, of
the Revenue Department, has gone
on to Washington in the interest of
Postmaster Holden's pension. The
Postmaster has been the object of Tim
Lee to oust the ex-Governor from his
present position. Tim is there, and
the "Crucial War" promises to be
warmed up as when Tim made the
fight against Lee some two years
ago for Col. Cebé Harris.

The Greensboro Patriot, referring
to the question of Professor Kerr as
to whether any mulberry orchards
exist in the State, says that these
may be found all over Guilford coun-
ty where they were extensively
grown some years ago when there
was considerable interest manifested
in the subject of silk. It will be re-
membered that Professor Kerr desires
information for the benefit of several
French gentlemen who design en-
gaging in silk culture in this State.

Subscribers finding this notice
marked are advised that their term
of subscription will expire within
two weeks. All renewals must be
prompt.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The
following opinion, rendered by Chief
Justice Pearson, will be found of in-
terest to the general public:

Wilson, Jenkins and Kelly.—Our
labor in deciding this case, much
lightened by the discussion of Shaf-
fer vs. Jenkins, and the opinion de-
livered in that case at this term.

The General Assembly has abso-
lutely control over the finances of the
State. The Public Treasurer and
Auditor are mere ministerial officers,
bound to obey the orders of the Gen-
eral Assembly.

It follows that the courts have no
power to compel, by mandamus, the
Public Treasurer to pay a debt, which
the General Assembly has directed
him to pay, or the Auditor to refuse
to give a warrant upon the Treasurer,
which the General Assembly has di-
rected him not to give, unless the act
of the General Assembly be void, as
being in violation of the Constitu-
tion of the State.

Our case presents these facts, brief-
ly set out. The constitution of 1868
directed the General Assembly to pro-
vide for the payment of the public debt,
and the public debt of the State was
not otherwise appropriated. The
amendment to the constitution in
1874 repeals the act of 1868, and
directs the Public Treasurer to pay
the interest on the debt of the State
except as may be hereafter pro-
vided for, and that the Auditor shall
not audit or recognize any claim for
interest on the debt of the State.

Following the provisions of the
constitution of 1868 and the amend-
ment in 1874, in March, 1874, the
Public Treasurer paid a large amount
of coupons on bonds of the State, and
demanded payment of the Public
Treasurer, who refused to pay, on the
ground that he had no funds, and
could not otherwise appropriate the
funds appropriated for the interest
on the debt of the State.

The Auditor then demanded that the
Public Treasurer should pass upon his
debts and give a warrant upon the
Public Treasurer. To this demand
the Auditor replied he had no right
to interfere with the Public Treasurer,
and again demanded payment of the
Public Treasurer, stating that he was
advised that his debt was liquidated
and was evidenced by a plain obli-
gation to pay a specific sum, the sum
of \$100,000.

The Public Treasurer again
failed to pay, and this action was
commenced. The court found in favor
of the Public Treasurer, on the fact
that the plaintiff's action was pending
at the date of the passage of the act,
November, 1874, and, consider-
ing the act of 1874, the Public Treas-
urer was directed to pay the interest
on the debt of the State, and the Au-
ditor was directed to pay the interest
on the debt of the State.

It was said on the argument, the
act of 1874 impairs the obligation of
the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

The act of 1874 impairs the obligation
of the contract. What contract? The
contract of the State, induced by the
bonds and coupons, remains in tact
and is not at all impaired; the terms
are not changed and the remedy ex-
isting at the execution of the bonds
and coupons is now plainly the same.
The act of 1868, directing the Treas-
urer to apply any monies remain-
ing in hand, not otherwise ap-
propriated, to discharge interest upon
the debt of the State, makes no
new contract, nor does it in any
manner change the original contract—it
is in no sense of the word a contract.

his condition as a creditor of the State
rendered a right, and still
has his contract with the State and
his remedy unimpaired just as it was
when the contract was entered into.
All that he can complain of is that
the State have proper to amend the
Constitution, and in accordance
thereto the General Assembly has
repealed the act of 1868, under which
he had acquired his right.

Mr. Graham also took the position
that assuming the act of 1874 not to
be unconstitutional, and that it re-
pealed the act of 1868, under which
this action was brought, the repeal
did not affect his case by reason of
the provision in chapter 108, section
1, Battle's Revisal, "the repeal of a
statute shall not affect any suit
brought before the repeal for any for-
feiture incurred or for the recovery
of any rights accruing under such
statute." That right accrued to the
plaintiff under the act of 1868, and
based on contract as we have seen;
at most a mere expectation that Lee's
money would be paid under an act
which the General Assembly had not
passed in obedience to the Constitu-
tion and as an act of justice; but the
people had power to amend the Con-
stitution, and the General Assembly
could not be held to a contract made
with the amendments; so the
plaintiff had acquired no legal right
under the act of 1868, within the
meaning of the statute referred to.

He had, the repealing act of 1874,
being directly called for by the
amendment of the Constitution,
would override a general provision
of the kind. A complete answer to
the plaintiff's contention is that the
act of 1874 not only repeals the act
of 1868, but in section 2 and 3, in so
many words, forbids the Treasurer
from paying, and the Auditor from
recognizing any claim for principal
or interest of the bonded debt of the
State except as may be hereafter pro-
vided for by law. There is no error.
Affirmed. PEARSON, C. J.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.—The
Justices on yesterday, (Thursday),
filed opinions in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J., et al. vs. T. W.
Nicholson et al., from Halifax; af-
firmed.

By F. Deane vs. Wailes and Palmer,
D. Deane vs. Wailes and Palmer,
Reid & Allen vs. William Spoon,
from Randolph; error reversed.

By R. W. Glenn vs. Farmers Bank of
North Carolina et al., from Guilford;
error affirmed.

By READE, J.,
A. G. Hunsucker vs. John and W. P.
Farmer, from Cherokee; error and
verdict reversed.

By R. T. Trull et al. vs. Commissioners
of Madison's judgment modified. C. J.
Elizabeth Thompson vs. Elizabeth
Thompson et al., from Polk; error
and verdict reversed.

By R. C. H. Peters,
from Orange; error reversed for facts
to be found, neither party recover cost.

By ROMAN, J.,
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta
Railroad Company vs. Commissioners
of Brunswick, from Brunswick;
error reversed.

Wilmington Railroad Company vs. Commissioners
of Brunswick, from Brunswick;
error reversed.

By H. D. Ponton and wife et al. vs. Grif-
fin et al., from Halifax; af-
firmed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

By SETTLE, J.,
State of North Carolina vs. Rich-
mond and Danville Railroad Com-
pany, from Richmond; error re-
versed.

CRIMINAL OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Rascoe vs. Hyman et al., from
Halifax. Judgment *quodam* against
surviving administrator does not bar
recovery against personal representa-
tive of administrator on the surties
on the administration bond.

Admitting that the defendant, S.
B. Hyman, can not be held responsi-
ble in his character as surviving ad-
ministrator of A. M. Riddick for the
reason that no assets of the intestate
came to his hands; and further, that
he can not be held responsible in his
character of executor of his co-admin-
istrator, Jno. H. Hyman, for the
reason that no assets of the intestate
were in the hands of J. H. Hyman
at the time of his death, he having
wasted the same, yet there is no
reason why he should not be held
responsible as an obligor on the ad-
ministration bond for the default
committed by J. H. Hyman just as
any other obligor on that bond would
be responsible for the default of the
co-obligor in the discharge of the
bond committed by J. H. Hyman.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS IN THE ONLY PAPER IN RALEIGH THAT TAKES THE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS, AND IS THE ONLY ONE THAT FURNISHES THE LATEST NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

Foreign News.

PARIS, March 11.—The *Courier de France* reports that M. Du Fayre has drawn up a programme of the policy for the new Ministry. The leading features of which are as follows: The Assembly on meeting after the Easter holidays are to vote for the budget. The Senatorial elections to be held next September. The dissolution of the Assembly to follow in October. The government to demand the maintenance of the present electoral system and to raise the state of siege in all the depots except the Seine, the Rhone and the Bouches du Rhone.

LONDON, March 11.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of the law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Italy.

VIENNA, March 11.—Francis Joseph has received and accepted the resignation of Baron Schurz von Senborn, Austrian Minister to Washington.

BERLIN, March 11.—There is no foundation for the report that the *Tagblatt*, that France intended to concentrate her troops in the eastern departments experimentally, and Germany threatened to mobilize two army corps on the Rhine if she persisted.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Times* Paris special correspondent says that Mac Mahon, by yielding to the intrigues of the Bonapartists and refusing to make Duke d'Audiffert Pasquier Minister of Interior, has dealt a deadly blow at the reserved respect which all parties previously entertained for the head of State. Mac Mahon yesterday wrote a letter insisting that Bullit Duke d'Audiffert Pasquier will probably be elected President of the Assembly.

HAVANA, March 11.—Count Valmaseda, the newly elected Captain General of Cuba, arrived to-day. He landed at noon and was received with the usual ceremonies. A reinforcement of one thousand soldiers also arrived to-day from Spain.

LONDON, March 11.—The jury found lady Mordaunt guilty of adultery.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Election of Governor Goes to the Legislature—The Latter Claimed to be Republican—A Close Race.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from all but eight towns of the State have been received at the Associated Press office here. The footings of these towns are as follows: 229 towns and wards give the Republican, 35,771; Democrats, 35,688; White, temperance, and scattering, 678. The same towns last year gave Mac Mahon, Republican, 35,800; Weston, Democrat, 35,205; Blackman, temperance and scattering, 2,077; Republican net gain 2,827; Cheney's minority 555. The towns yet to be heard from are last year, McCutchen, Republican, 281; Weston, Democrat, 313; scattering, adding last year's vote in these towns makes the Republican net gain 2,788 and Cheney's minority 634. The footings from the First Congressional District elect Jones, Dem., by 472 plurality; Bell, Dem., in the Second District, by 151 plurality, and Blair, Rep., in the Third District, by 73 plurality, estimating four towns in Coos county not returned to give the same vote as last year. The Republicans have a majority in the House, but the exact figures cannot be given, they claim a majority of from six to twelve. The footings of the several Senatorial Districts indicate that they stand five Republicans, five Democrats and two Districts having no choice. There is no election of Governor by the people, and the duty of selection will devolve upon the Legislature, which will doubtless elect Cheney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats claim a majority in the Council, though the Districts have not been figured sufficiently to determine finally. The vote in the State system is said to have been the largest ever polled.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The liabilities of Wheatly, Williams & Co., sugar refiners, are \$677,000. Assets is estimated at from \$250,000 to \$260,000 outstanding notes, which make a total of \$627,000.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Details of the fire at the Match Factory, Tiddipolen, Sweden, show that sixty women and children were working at the time, of whom forty-three, mostly women, were literally roasted to death.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Congressional Committee to arbitrate on Louisiana affairs, met to-day at the office of Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, No. 20, Exchange Place, in conference. The non arrival of the election returns and other documents relative to the issue, and also the absence of Mr. Frye and Mr. Hoar, the Chairman of the Committee adjourned the meeting.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ong Resessional and Other Matters. WASHINGTON, March 11.—In the Senate Clayton, of Arkansas, asked for a decision on the point of order raised against the resolution submitted by him a few days ago providing for the appointment of a committee to visit the Indian Territory during the recess to inquire into the condition of affairs there, and a lengthy discussion ensued.

Sheldon yesterday received the appointment of assistant counsel for the United States before the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and will at once proceed to New Orleans to take charge of the business in that part of the country.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Miscellaneous.

ALBANY, March 11th.—A bill has been introduced in the Senate to allow wives to testify against husbands in civil cases.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Women's Medical College graduated 16 women, Jefferson College graduated 17 doctors.

Senator Gordon in Concord, N. H. CONCORD, March 11.—After Senator Gordon had finished his speech last night, many Federal soldiers, who had fought against him, came up to the stage and greeted him warmly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—There appears to be a contest going on over the Postmastership at Macon, Ga. It appears that some time ago, Mr. Belcher was sent from Augusta, Ga., to be Postmaster of the place, as a representative of a colored man. In the opinion of the Department and many of the patrons of the Macon office, he was not a good Postmaster, and the Postmaster General removed him and appointed Mr. Henry S. Glover, who it appears does not live at Macon, but 20 or 30 miles away. Parties are now trying to induce the Senate not to confirm Mr. Glover because he does not live within the delivery, and for other reasons. One of the reasons given for the retention of Belcher is, that he is a colored man, and there is no prospect of his retention, but it may be that unless the Republicans of Macon rally to the support of Mr. Glover, the President may be compelled to withdraw his name and substitute therefor some of the other candidates, among whom are McBarney and Bond, the latter of whom was turned out without cause, to give place to Belcher on account of his being a colored man. The same questions are likely to come up with regard to other offices in the South. There appears to be a contest in this light, and the Postmaster General desires to get the best officers and is opposed in some places by parties in interest claiming to be Republicans, because individuals whom he thinks would make the best officers they claim not always the best Republicans, as there has been a great deal of cutting of tickets down there. These gentlemen keep away from the Postmaster General and are apparently trying to induce the President to listen to their political claims.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; sales 1,088 bales at 16 1/2c. Futures closed easy; sales 2,000 bales, 15 1/2c. to 16 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. February 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. March 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. April 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. May 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. June 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. July 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. August 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. September 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. October 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. November 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. December 17 1/2c. to 18 1/2c. January 17 1